



citizens' bulletin

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'Mushing' in Connecticut

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**HUNTERS', FISHERMEN'S
TAXES SUPPORT
COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE
AND FISH RESTORATION**

**SAY SO
WITH A LOGO
WIN \$100**

Design an insignia to identify fishery and wildlife areas and facilities in the Northeast supported under cooperative federal/state fish and wild life act programs and you could win \$100. Besides winning a prize, Connecticut's winning design will go on to compete with submissions from thirteen other Northeastern states.

A logo selection committee of five state Federal Aid Coordinators will select from the thirteen finalists the logo that will be used on documents, land areas, equipment, buildings, etc., developed or managed with funds provided under the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration (or Pittman-Robertson) Act and the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration (or Dingell-Johnson) Act. These laws, which became effective in 1938 and 1950 respectively, have provided close to a billion dollars for wildlife management and fish restoration and management programs. In 1977, for example, Connecticut received \$595,000 for its wildlife management programs and \$248,500 for fisheries projects.

Under the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson acts, hunters help pay for wildlife management via federal taxes on sporting arms and ammunition, and fishermen support fish restoration and management projects through a manufacturer's excise tax on fishing rods, creels, reels, lures, baits, and flies.

Individual states can use these federal funds for a variety of purposes including buying land for refuges, fishing access and hunting areas, research, fishway construction, habitat improvement and maintenance, hunter education and target range construction. States share in these funds on the basis of land and water areas and numbers of licensed hunters and fishermen and are required to match the funds with one dollar for every three federal dollars received. Most of the matching money comes from states' hunting and fishing licensing revenues.

DEADLINE: MARCH 1, 1979

SPECIFICATIONS:

- Logo must identify the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration and Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act programs.
- Logo must recognize the hunter and the fisherman as the source of funding.
- Logo must recognize the states as participants, though not by individual state names.
- Detail should be limited for clarity in reproduction since the logo will be manufactured in sizes ranging from roughly three inches to about twenty-four inches.

ELIGIBILITY:

Individuals, groups, organizations, and educational institutions are eligible to compete for the \$100 prize. Connecticut's prizewinner will be selected by a committee from DEP's Fisheries and Wildlife Units headed by DEP's Deputy Commissioner for Conservation and Preservation.

Request further information from, and submit designs to:

Paul G. Herig, Wildlife Federal Aid Coordinator
Rm. 254, State Office Building
Hartford, CT 06115
Phone (203) 566-2841

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Dog Sled Races Provide Winter Thrills, Chills...



More than 300 cars braved last winter's worst storm to get to Cockaponset State Forest in Haddam so their human and canine occupants could watch or participate in dog sled racing -- a pollution-free sport new to Connecticut but winning devotees fast.

At this season's first race at Cockaponset State Forest on November 19, 56 dog sled teams from every New England state, New York, and New Jersey competed for trophies put up by the four-year-old Connecticut Valley Siberian Husky Club, sponsor of the event.

Race Schedule

The club is the prime mover in encouraging the sport in Connecticut. It sponsored races on December 3 at Pachaug State Forest and will have another there on January 21. On February 17 and 18, it will hold a two-day event at Natchaug State Forest, with Siberian huskies, Alaskan malamutes, Samoyeds, and Dobermans provid-

ing dog-power for homemade or professionally built sleds. The races start at 10:30 a.m. and run until 4:30 p.m. each day. There is no charge for parking or admission, but spectators are requested to leave their own dogs at home. Huskies become very keyed up just before a race. If a spectator's dog got loose and went among them, there could be serious trouble.

Parks Unit Cooperates

The miles of unplowed wood-roads in Cockaponset, Pachaug, and Natchaug State Forests make ideal courses for mushing dog sleds. The Parks & Recreation Unit of the Department of Environmental Protection makes the forest roads available to the racers and attempts to plow out adequate parking space for participants and spectators. It also prohibits snowmobiles in the area while the races are on.

Who Needs Snow?

What happens if the snow is missing on the day of the race? The club's Race Chairman, Dick Eighmie of Harwinton, says, "The show goes on." He explains that the dogs are hitched to three-wheeled rigs instead of sleds. The distances of the races are shortened somewhat because racing over stony terrain can be hard on the dogs' feet. Maybe that isn't quite so thrilling as a race on snow; but if the dogs don't object, why should you? Wheeled rigs are also used for training young dogs and exercising others in the no-snow months.

Varied Events

Dog sled races are races against the clock. Competing teams do not jockey for position at the start, as horses do. Instead, the club starter releases one team at a time, at two-minute intervals, and its speed over a course of fixed length is carefully clocked. Mushers may assist their dogs in two ways. They may help build up speed by "pumping," that is, by making short one-legged kicks into the snow. They may





Helpers hold eager team at starting line until starter's "go" signal.

also jump off the sled and run along pushing it. Of course, they also talk to their dogs to give them directions. "Hike" means go. "Whoa" means stop. "Gee" means turn right. "Haw" means turn left.

At races sponsored by the Connecticut Valley Siberian Husky Club, the program consists of five events, as follows:

1. A one-dog junior race for five- to twelve-year-old drivers. One half mile.
2. A three-dog senior and three-dog junior (eight- to sixteen-year-old drivers). Three to four miles. Seniors go out first; then the juniors.
3. Four- or five-dog senior. Five to seven miles.
4. Six- or seven-dog senior. Six or seven miles.
5. For comic relief, a couples relay. Distance is 100 yards.

Mushing Is Fun

Unlike the big-money dog sled races, these races are sponsored by club members who are doing it for the fun of it. There are similar clubs in other New England states and others in Connecticut. Although it's for fun, the mushers are very serious about training their animals properly and about spreading the word on the joys of mushing. In fact, the members are so enchanted with the sport that they are not astounded to learn that there are dog sleding clubs in such improbable places as Los Angeles and Maryland.

In addition, the Connecticut Valley Siberian Husky Club conducts "Working in Harness" clinics every fall to teach proper dog-handling and responsible care of the forests in which they race. DEP regional officials have praised the members for the way they police the events and clean up after them, leaving the forests neat and undamaged.

The Big Leagues

Dog sled racing, which American prospectors probably learned from the Eskimos at the time of the Alaskan Gold Rush in the 1890's has gradually developed into a national and international sport. In the United States, there is an annual circuit just as in golf, with pros working it for prize money. There are several hundred races a year, and prize money runs into tens of thousands of dollars. Dog teams in the Unlimited Class (seven or more dogs, with some teams using as many as sixteen) can cost tens of thousands, depending upon the fame of the lead dog.

Dogs Bred for Racing

Sled dogs may be any of many breeds, each selected to produce desirable qualities. One highly prized quality is endurance, which counts as much as speed in long races. Few huskies can hit thirty-three miles per hour, which is slower than race horses and greyhounds. But in a race longer than twenty-five miles, huskies put horses and greyhounds to shame because they have greater endurance at close to top speeds. This probably accounts for the increasing distances of important races. For example, the All-Alaska Sweepstakes was 408 miles round trip. But today, the Nome-Anchorage Iditarod Trail Race is 1150 miles.

To p. 9.

One of the wheeled rigs didn't make it to the home stretch December 3.



ICE FISHING:

BLUEGILLS CAN BE BEAUTIFUL...

IF YOU MAKE YOUR LURE ALLURING

"Connecticut's ice fishermen might take a tip from Midwestern fishermen," says Cole Wilde, Chief of DEP's Fisheries Unit. "They may find some very interesting fishing provided by bluegills."

"On Michigan's Lake Cheboygan," he says, "you find thousands of fishermen out on the ice fishing for bluegills, but Connecticut's fishermen have never taken much advantage of the bluegills in some of our lakes and ponds."

Local fishermen, he says, probably need to vary their methods for best results. He recommends lakes with big populations of big bluegills or other pan fish, mentioning Candlewood Lake, Lake Lillinonah, Lake Zoar, and Silver Lake in Berlin-Meriden. He suggests that fishermen try jigging rather than baited tip-ups which are fine, with minnows, for pickerel or trout but not too effective for pan fish species like bluegills or yellow perch. Wilde notes that Michigan fishermen often use golden grubs, mayfly nymphs, or mousies. These baits may be hard to find locally, he says, but would be more available if there were more demand. Send away for some of these baits, he suggests, or pick your own grubs from goldenrod galls.

Pan fish like bluegills and yellow perch should provide some good sport, Wilde says, because they continue to feed fairly heavily in the winter. "As water temperatures go down," he points out, "fish metabolism drops, and the speed at which they digest food goes down. So they won't feed as voraciously as they do in spring or summer."

This "winter slowdown" is more evident in some species -- like smallmouth and largemouth bass which are pretty inactive for much of the winter. It's less pronounced in other species, like pickerel and Northern pike which "remain fairly voracious though not to the same degree as they are in the spring," and trout, which are cold water fish and feed best at 50 to 55 degrees.

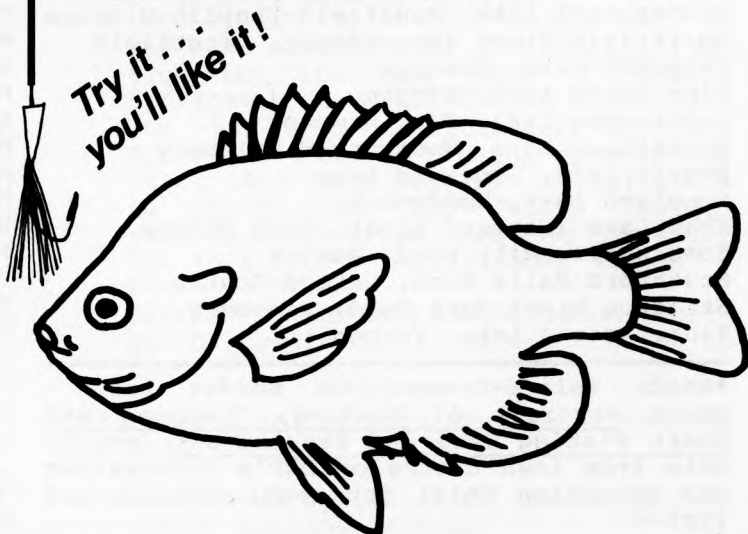
Even, Wilde points out, in the State's fish hatcheries, fish kept at ambient temperatures do no growing during the winter even though they are fed. This long no-growth season, he says, accounts for generally smaller fish in the North than are found in more southern waters.

Despite picky appetites, Wilde says, overwintering mortality -- at least among lake fish -- is low. Fish mortality tends to be greater during and after spawning and during hot summers.

Wilde recommends that Connecticut's 50,000 to 100,000 ice fishermen not only consider varying their quarry and methods, but also:

- * Dress warmly, and
- * Especially if you are among those who fish early, make sure the ice is thick enough!

Wilde also notes that it is the responsibility of the sportsman to be familiar with the laws and regulations that apply to specific ice fishing areas. "They should be aware of access limitations to some of the lakes and ponds as well as of general fishing regulations," Wilde said. "Some privately owned areas cannot be reached without the permission of the owner."



LAKES, PONDS OPEN TILL FEBRUARY 28

The following lakes and ponds are open to fishing until midnight, February 28, 1979. Although the season is open, it is the responsibility of the fisherman to make himself aware of the limitations on legal access that exist in some areas.

Alexander Lake, Killingly
Amos Lake, Preston
Ball Pond, New Fairfield
Barber Pond, Bloomfield
Bashan Lake, East Haddam
Beach Pond, Voluntown*
Beachdale Pond, Voluntown
Beaver Brook Park Pond, Windham
Bigelow Pond, Union
Black Rock Flood Control Impoundment, Watertown
Black Pond, Meriden-Middlefield
Black Pond, Woodstock
Candlewood Lake (including Squantz Pond)
Danbury-New Milford-Sherman-New Fairfield-Brookfield
Cedarcrest Boy Scout Pond, Orange
Cedar Lake, Chester
Colebrook River Flood Control Impoundment, Colebrook-Massachusetts
Crystal Lake, Ellington-Stafford
Dodge Pond, East Lyme
East Twin Lake, Simsbury
Gardner Lake, Salem-Montville-Bozrah
Hancock Brook Impoundment, Waterbury
Highland Lake, Winchester
Higganum Reservoir, Haddam
Hop Brook Flood Control, Middlebury
Horse Pond, Salem
Howells Pond, Hartland
Keach Pond, Thompson-Rhode Island*
Lantern Hill Pond, Ledyard-North Stonington
Little Pond, Thompson
Long Pond, Ledyard-North Stonington
Mad River Flood Control Pool, Winchester
Mashapaug Lake, Union
Mohawk Pond, Cornwall-Goshen
Moosup Pond, Plainfield
Mt. Tom Pond, Morris-Litchfield
Naubesatuck Lake, Mansfield-Chaplin-Windham
Northfield Brook Impoundment, Litchfield
Pataconk Lake, Chester
Pine Acres Lake, Hampton
Pocotopaug Lake, East Hampton
Quassapaug Lake, Woodbury-Middlebury
Rogers Lake, Lyme-Old Lyme
Roseland Lake, Woodstock
Shaw Lake (Hayward Lake), East Haddam
Somersville Mill Pond, Somers
Southford Falls Pond, Oxford-Southbury
Stratton Brook Park Pond, Simsbury
Tankerhoosen Lake, Vernon

*Rhode Island-Connecticut Border Lake - check Abstract of Hunting, Trapping and Sport Fishing Laws and Regulations (available from town clerks or DEP's Information and Education Unit) for legal lengths and limits.

Tyler Pond, Goshen
Wauregan Reservoir, Killingly
West Branch Reservoir, Hartland-Colebrook
West Hill Pond, New Hartford-Barkhamsted
West Side Pond, Goshen
Whitney Flood Control Pool, Stafford
Wyassup Lake, North Stonington

LAKES, PONDS OPEN TILL MARCH 31

Many other lakes and ponds remain open to fishing until midnight, March 31, 1979. In these waters fish may be taken with hand-held jigs or tip-ups until the closing date. Although trout may not be taken in these lakes and ponds after February 28, bass, pickerel and panfish may be taken through March 31. Ponds in this category, most of which are listed in the Abstract, are:

Avery Pond, Preston
Bantam Lake, Morris-Litchfield
Beseck Lake, Middlefield
Billings Lake, North Stonington
Blue Lake (Anderson Pond), North Stonington
Bog Meadow Reservoir, Norwich
Bolton Lake (Willimantic Reservoir), Bolton-Coventry-Vernon
Bolton Notch Pond, Bolton
Breakneck Pond, Union
Burr Pond, Torrington
Crystal Lake, Middletown
Dog Pond, Goshen
Dooley Pond, Middletown
Eagleville Lake, Coventry-Mansfield
Glasgo Pond, Griswold
Gortons Lake, East Lyme
Halls Pond, Eastford-Ashford
Hampton Reservoir, Hampton-Eastford
Hatch Pond, Kent
Hodge Pond, Voluntown
Holbrook Pond, Hebron
Hopeville Pond, Griswold
Housatonic Lake, Shelton-Derby-Monroe-Oxford-Seymour
Killingly Pond, Killingly-Rhode Island
Lake Lillinonah, Brookfield-Bridgewater-Newton-Southbury-New Milford
Mamasasco Lake, Ridgefield
Manitook Lake (Cranberry Pond), Granby*
Moodus Reservoir, East Haddam
Morey Pond, Union
Muddy Pond, Woodstock-Massachusetts
Mudge Pond, Sharon
North Farms Reservoir, Wallingford
Northfield Cutlery Co. Pond, Litchfield
Pachaug Pond, Griswold
Park Pond, Winchester
Pataganset Lake, East Lyme
Perry Pond, Thompson-Massachusetts
Pickerel Pond, Colchester
Powers Lake, East Lyme
Quaddick Reservoir, Thompson
Rainbow Reservoir, Windsor

*Ice fishing allowed Saturdays and Sundays only.

Silver Lake, Berlin-Meriden
 Stafford Reservoir, Stafford
 Terramuggus Lake, Marlborough
 Tetreault Pond, Killingly
 Waramaug Lake, Kent-Washington-Warren
 Waungumbaug Lake (Coventry Lake), Coventry
 West Twin Lake, Salisbury
 Williams Pond, Lebanon
 Winchester Lake, Winchester
 Winnemaug Lake, Watertown
 Wood Creek Pond, Norfolk
 Lake Zoar, Monroe-Oxford-Newtown-Southbury

STREAMS AND RIVERS

Streams also remain open for fishing through February 28, 1979.

There is no closed season on the Connecticut River and many other larger rivers in Connecticut. Northern Pike may be taken in these areas after November 30. See the Abstract for details.

Ice fishing is totally prohibited on some ponds, and certain special regulations apply in border lakes. Consult the Abstract for details.

TIP-UPS USED BY ICE FISHERMEN MUST BE CLEARLY MARKED WITH THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE USER. FAILURE TO HEED THIS REGULATION MAY RESULT IN ARREST, FINE AND LOSS OF FISHING PRIVILEGE. JUVENILES ARE NO LONGER RESTRICTED TO FISHING WITH A LICENSED ADULT. JUVENILES ARE LIMITED TO TWO TIP-UPS OR HAND-HELD JIGS.

TROPHY FISH AWARDS

The Trophy Fish Awards program operates throughout the year. Fish taken through the ice are, if they meet qualifications, eligible for entry.

Fishermen should note the following regulations which apply in Connecticut lakes and ponds.

LEGAL LENGTHS AND LIMITS

<u>Species</u>	<u>Minimum Legal Length</u>	<u>Daily Creel Limit</u>
Black Bass (smallmouth & largemouth)	12 in.	6
Chain Pickerel	15 in.	6
Northern Pike	Closed Nov. 30 to May 1	
Panfish	none	none
Smelt	none	50
Trout, Charr and Sockeye	none	8 in the aggregate,
Salmon (kokanee)		of which no more than 5 shall be trout

1979 Deer Lottery

Applications for the 1979 deer season lottery, along with the 1979 Deer Season Field Guide, are being shipped to town clerks and participating sporting goods dealers. They should be available by the first week in February.

Deer Program Biologist Paul Herig expects about 10,500 applications for the approximately 5,200 permits to hunt deer with shotgun on State land next fall and about 4,500 applications for the 4,362 muzzleloader permits which will be issued in this year's lottery. These quotas are carefully established to provide maximum recreational opportunity while maintaining a viable deer herd in the State and insuring accident-free hunting.

Applications must be postmarked or received by DEP's Licensing Unit (Rm. 126, State Office Building, Hartford, CT 06115)

by March 15. Hunters issued permits are expected to be notified in mid-April.

Herig recommends that applicants be careful to avoid the four most common errors which caused computer rejections of applications in last year's lottery:

- * The same name on more than one application for the same type of permit. Applicants can apply for both the shotgun and the muzzleloader seasons. Sportsmen who had shotgun permits for State land last year are not eligible to apply for this year's shotgun season, Herig notes, but they can apply for this year's muzzleloader season.
- * Failure to indicate which season (shotgun or muzzleloader) an application is for.
- * Failure to indicate choices of hunting area.
- * Failure of applicant to show a current (1979) hunting license.

Lifeguard exams offered

Men or women who are 18 or over, or who will be by May 15, may take an examination for one of the 157 summer lifeguard jobs in twenty-two state parks at 10 a.m. on March 17, March 31, or April 14 at Kaiser Gymnasium, Central Connecticut State College, 1615 Stanley Street, New Britain.

The jobs will be in the following state parks: Black Rock in Thomaston; Burr Pond, John A. Minetto, and Sunnybrook in Torrington; Chatfield Hollow in Killingworth; Day Pond in Colchester; Gay City in Hebron; Hammonasset Beach in Madison; Hopeville Pond in Griswold; Green Falls in Voluntown; Indian Well in Shelton; Kettletown in Southbury; Lake Waramaug in New Preston; Mount Tom in Litchfield; Mashamoquet Brook in Pomfret; Quaddick in Thompson; Rocky Neck in Niantic; Sherwood Island in Westport; Squantz Pond in New Fairfield; Stratton Brook in Simsbury; Wadsworth Falls in Rockfall; and Wharton Brook in Wallingford.

Lifeguards work a minimum of 80 hours each 2-week pay period, but may have to work up to 96 hours during busy periods. Hours are 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., in two shifts. First year pay is \$3.46 per hour; July 1 it increases to \$3.74. Lifeguards must work weekends and holidays through Labor Day.

Lifesaving certificates of any kind are neither required nor accepted as proof of ability. All applicants must pass a practical competitive examination that

takes three to four hours, including pool work. A copy of the test is sent to each applicant in advance, and an applicant may take the test as many times as necessary to pass, or until all vacancies are filled. Applicants are notified of their exam date two weeks in advance, but if the first round of examinations fills all the jobs, no more tests will be given. During the summer, successful applicants will receive physical and technical lifesaving training with the most modern resuscitation equipment.

If interested, obtain a free copy of "State Lifeguard Programs" and a job application form by writing to: Parks & Recreation, 165 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Ct. 06115 (566-2304). Applications should be mailed to arrive no later than February 15.



Reserve campsites now!

William F. Miller, Chief of the Parks & Recreation Unit of the Department of Environmental Protection, announced that 1,489 campsites will be available in seventeen State parks and forests during the 1979 season. This total includes 23 additional campsites in the Wolf Den area of Mashamoquet Brook State Park. The season opens April 15 at all camps except Lake Waramaug State Park (which opens May 15) and runs through September 30.

Reserving Now

Reservation requests for the busy May 15-to-Labor Day period are now being accepted. They must be made on the official 1979 application form, by mail only. Forms may be obtained by phoning 566-2304 or by writing to: Parks & Recreation, 165 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Ct. 06115. There is an application form in each copy of "Camping in

Connecticut," a free folder that lists fees, addresses, rules, dates, and site details, and that is obtainable at the same address. A check or money order for the full fee must be sent with the reservation form, payable to "Treasurer, State of Connecticut."

Reservations must be for at least two nights but not more than fourteen. There must be seven days between the end of one stay and the beginning of the next at the same camp. The seven-day wait is not required if the camper moves on to a different park or forest. Several applications may be sent in at the same time, but they must be accompanied by the necessary fees. Applications must be mailed to the Hartford address through April 15. After that, they should be sent to the campground you prefer, along with the payment.

No reservations are needed from April 15 to May 14, and from Labor Day to September 30, because campsites are assigned on a first come, first served basis at each campground during these periods.

To p. 9.

Technology Grants

The U.S. Department of Energy is offering grants of up to \$50,000 under its "Appropriate Technology Small Grant Program."

This program is geared toward small-scale, decentralized, energy-efficient projects that use local materials, labor, and ingenuity and that maximize the use of renewable resources and environmentally sound processes. It will consider a wide variety of projects in energy conservation, solar energy, recycling and waste conversion, wood, wind, and hydroelectric power, etc.

Individuals, small businesses, local non-profit organizations, state and local agencies, and Native American tribes are eligible to apply. Applications are due by 4 p.m., February 23, 1979. Information, program announcements, and application forms are available from William Cox, Office of Policy and Management-Energy Division, 80 Washington Street, Hartford, CT 06115 (566-5765).

Camping From p.8

The parks for ordinary camping and their rates per night, which have not increased from last year's rates, are:

\$2 Per Night: Devil's Hopyard State Park in East Haddam. Macedonia Brook State Park in Kent. Mashamoquet Brook State Park in Pomfret Center.

\$3 Per Night: Black Rock State Park in Thomaston. Hopeville Pond State Park in Jewett City. Housatonic Meadows State Park in Cornwall Bridge. Kettletown State Park in Southbury. Lake Waramaug State Park in Kent. Taylor Brook Campground in Winchester. American Legion State Forest in Pleasant Valley.

\$4 Per Night: Hammonasset Beach State Park in Madison. Rocky Neck State Park in Niantic.

Ecology Workshop

The thirty-fourth annual Ecology and Environmental Problems Workshop of the Federated Garden Clubs of Connecticut will be offered June 25 through July 13 at the White Memorial Foundation in Litchfield.

The workshop, administered by Eastern Connecticut State College, can be taken for three semester hours of graduate or undergraduate credit. Enrollment is limited to twenty-four.

Environmental Classifications

The Office of Policy and Management (OPM) has received Environmental Classification Documents, required by the regulations of the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act (CEPA), from the following State agencies: the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station; the Department of Education; the Department of Environmental Protection; the Connecticut Historical Commission; the Military Department; the Office of Policy and Management; and the Department of Transportation.

A number of other agencies have responded to the CEPA regulations' requirement that they list their typical actions which have environmental significance in an Environmental Classification Document with statements that none of their activities affect environmental quality.

Copies of DEP's Environmental Classification Document are available from Jonathan Clapp, Rm. 118, State Office Building, Hartford (566-3740). There is a forty-five day public review period.

Dog Sledding From p.4

In such races, the dogs trot. In sprint races, which are less than 100 miles, the dogs run.

Huskies are also bred and fed to have tremendous resistance to cold. Curling their tails around to keep snow out of their noses, they roll themselves into a ball and sleep comfortably all night at minus 40°F.

If Alaska seems like a long way to go to see a dog sled race, why not plan to take in the races at Pachaug and Natchaug State Forests? Who knows? You might get to like mushing so much that you'd become a musher yourself.

Thanks Bristol Fish & Game!

Our thanks to the Bristol Fish & Game Association for their promotion of the Citizens' Bulletin in their December newsletter.

Tuition is \$150; board and field expenses, \$100. Tuition scholarships of up to \$150 are available through the support of the Connecticut Garden Clubs. For scholarship information, participants should write Mrs. Sherwood T. Bothwell, RR#1, Bartlett Street Ext., Portland, CT 06480.

For application information, contact Dr. Barry L. Wulff, c/o Ecology and Environmental Problems Workshop, Department of Biology, Eastern Connecticut State College, Willimantic, CT 06226 (456-2231, ext. 415).

For Beachgoers Only

By David Tedone, Public Participation Assistant

Most of us consider a trip to the beach a summer affair, and nearly two million of us make that trip to the public beaches in Connecticut each summer. Others find their summer solace at the other seventy or so miles of sandy beach located along the north shore of Long Island Sound. But what about the beach in wintertime? There is comparatively little activity -- that is, little human activity.

The winter beach in Connecticut is a haven for naturalists. And time spent at Hammonasset or Bluff Point in the off-season will prove interesting if not exciting to the observant daytripper.

Aside from getting an exhilarating view of the sea and a breath of crisp air, you may be lucky enough to glimpse a pair of harbor seals lounging on an offshore rock.

On rarer occasions, even harbor porpoises have been seen making their way toward one of Connecticut's major estuaries.

In early winter, the variety of birds sighted along the coast is in itself impressive. There are gulls, grebes, terns,

loons, plovers, and cormorants, at times boldly displaying their aerobatics.

You may observe scaup, mute swans, widgeons, Canada geese, and other waterfowl which are primarily wintering birds. The Wheeler Wildlife Sanctuary, Lighthouse Point Park, the Niantic River area, and Barn Island are particularly fine locations for bird-watching. For those taking pleasure in identifying species, the Audubon Field Guide is very helpful.

Collectors of shells and driftwood may be surprised at the abundance of whelks and conches and the gnarled branches strewn about the beach, no doubt stacked up by the lack of beachcombers.

You may catch sight of a meadow vole or white-footed mouse darting out from under a branch of wood, or perhaps a raccoon or deer can be spotted though camouflaged among the brush. The salt marsh in particular is a favorite hunting ground for the red fox and the long-tailed weasel.

Winter botany anyone? The variety of species speaks for itself: sea rocket, beach plum, goldenrod, marsh elder, bayberry, huckleberry, and black oak. Exotically-named seaweeds such as laminaria, ascophyllum, porphyra, and fucus, may be found and classified. A Beachcomber's Botany should provide the beginner with the necessary information.

When visiting the winter shoreline you may notice that the character of your familiar sandy beach has changed. Most probably the beach has become narrower and steeper. Partly because of the greater occurrence of storms and the changing winds, the sea in winter grows more agitated than in summer. That sea, with its cresting waves (between six and eight thousand per day), takes its toll on unprotected beaches. It has been estimated that approximately two feet of land is eroded from Connecticut's shoreline each year.

Of course, you will be wise to dress warmly -- whether you intend to cast for winter flounder, capture the seascape on film, or challenge the wind with a box-kite. The winter beach has much to offer. The only thing you need to bring along to appreciate it is an observant eye.



Anne Schuyler



208

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

209 COURT ST., MIDDLETOWN, CT. 06457 347-3700
By Joseph M. Rinaldi, 208 Public Participation Assistant

208 In '78: Year In Review

With the start of a new year it is appropriate that agencies, like people, take stock of what has been accomplished while setting a course for the future. The Connecticut 208 Program has recently received a second federal grant of \$1 million to conduct water quality planning for 1979. Since this money will be used to build upon the work accomplished in 1978, it is altogether fitting that stock be taken of what 208 has done, while outlining efforts to be undertaken in 1979.

Mapping the Data

Since the 1978 program was the initial phase of planning, a great deal of data was accumulated. This "data base" is the foundation that will support the detailed analyses which will be undertaken during the 1979 program. Using standard 1:2000 USGS topographic quadrangle maps as base maps, overlays were prepared for each quadrangle in Connecticut to display the following information:

Land Use - all categories of land use have been displayed; all land resources have been inventoried; all utilities have been inventoried; land use and population projections to the year 2000 have been made.

Erosion & Sedimentation - detailed soils maps have been prepared; information on sources of erosion gathered by the Connecticut Council of Soil & Water Conservation Districts has been mapped.

Industrial Site Study - composite overlays have been prepared showing Class B watersheds, Class AA (drinking water supply) watersheds, watershed sub-areas, 1975 through 1995 sewer service areas, present and proposed industrial zoned areas, existing public water supply wells, and major aquifer areas.

In addition to these maps, the United States Geological Survey, under separate contract, has produced maps of the major aquifers in Connecticut and those overlaying surface features such as landfills, industrial waste disposal areas, road salt storage piles, etc., which might cause contamination.

Inventorying Controls

However, maps are not the only product to come out of the first year's effort. Each of the fifteen regional planning agencies has inventoried the regulations that exist at the local and regional level which affect water quality. In a separate study, state and federal regulations were also inventoried. Because so much confusion exists at the various levels of government regarding jurisdiction limitations of different offices and agencies, the 208 Program has as one of its eventual goals recommendations to achieve a streamlining of existing management mechanisms. By making water quality controls more efficient and less complicated, better compliance can be achieved at less cost to taxpayers.

In addition to the statewide data gathering, special studies were undertaken in different locations in Connecticut. Some of these studies have already resulted in changes in State water pollution control policy.

Studying the Problems

The Housatonic Valley Council of Elected Officials, Litchfield Hills Regional Planning Agency, and Southeastern Regional Planning Agency are dealing with the special problems of protecting water supply aquifers from contamination because groundwater will be necessary for future drinking water supplies. At present, these agencies are formulating model ordinances which can be adopted by local communities for aquifer protection.

The Connecticut River Estuary Regional Planning Agency is examining alternatives to the use of conventional sewers in the Valley Shores area of Old Lyme. Increasingly, many towns are opposing the construction of conventional sewer systems for various reasons. The outcome of this study should indicate what the costs and considerations are for alternative treatment systems and whether or not they are viable.

The Northeastern Regional Planning Agency and Midstate Regional Planning Agency studied two problems associated with erosion and sedimentation. The Northeastern Regional Planning Agency study dealt with the problems of agricultural run-

off. As stormwater washes soil from farmers' fields into nearby water bodies it also carries fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides with it. The special study attempted to determine the extent of the problem and how it might be eliminated.

The Midstate Regional Planning Agency study examined the impact of erosion and sedimentation from non-agricultural sources such as construction sites, streambanks, roadbanks, etc. The eventual outcome of the study will be management recommendations which can be adopted by local governments to curb this pollution.

Another stormwater related study was conducted by the Central Connecticut Regional Planning Agency, Southwestern Regional Planning Agency, and Regional Planning of South Central Connecticut. Here the problems of urban runoff were examined. When stormwater runs off rooftops, streets, and paved areas into storm sewers and eventually a nearby river, it carries dirt, litter, gas and oil, pet wastes, metals such as lead and cadmium, etc., with it. Samples were taken during storms to measure the pollution impact on receiving streams, and the data collected will help to determine

how this type of pollution can be controlled.

The Northwestern Regional Planning Agency and Windham Regional Planning Agency examined the problems of lake eutrophication in Lake Waramaug and Coventry and Columbia Lakes. As a direct result of these studies and the efforts of the 208 Program's Lakes Management Committee, the DEP has established an Office of Lakes Restoration and Preservation and has been awarded a federal grant of \$100,000 to conduct diagnostic studies of Connecticut's lakes. This is the first federal money of its kind to be awarded to Connecticut.

Similarly, an Industrial Sludge Special Study conducted by the 208 Program has prompted the creation of a task force which will conduct a feasibility study for siting and construction of an industrial waste disposal facility in Connecticut. In light of the recent horror stories from Plainfield and New York's Love Canal, this is a major step towards the protection of Connecticut's environment.

All in all, 1978 has been a rewarding year for the 208 Program. In the February issue, an outline of 208 efforts for 1979 will be presented.

Yale Offers Coastal Seminar

The Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies will offer a seminar series on "Issues in the Coastal Zone." The ten-session series is open to the public without charge. The Thursday programs will be held at Bowers Auditorium, 205 Prospect Street, New Haven.

Thursday, January 25, 1979, 4 p.m.
"Ecological Constraints in Coastal Zone Management with the Venetian Lagoon as an Example"
William E. Odum, Associate Professor of Environmental Sciences, U. of Virginia

Thursday, February 1, 1979, 4 p.m.
"National Beach Policy"
John Clark, The Conservation Foundation

Thursday, February 8, 1979, 4 p.m.
"Natural Hazards in the Coastal Zone"
James K. Mitchell, Department of Environmental Resources, Cook College

Thursday, February 15, 1979, 4 p.m.
"Who's Minding the Shore?"
Sarah Chasis, Natural Resources Defense Council

Thursday, February 22, 1979, 4 p.m.
"Is Extended Fishery Jurisdiction Working?"

J.L. McHugh, Professor of Marine Resources, SUNY at Stony Brook

Thursday, March 1, 1979, 4 p.m.
"Port Decay and Development"
Peter Goldmark, Executive Director, Port Authority of New York

Thursday, March 8, 1979
"Rigorous Science and Relevancy, Lessons Learned from the West Falmouth Oil Spill"
Howard L. Sanders, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

Thursday, March 29, 1979, 4 p.m.
"Off-Shore Drilling"
Richard H. Burroughs, Marine Biological Laboratory/The Ecosystems Center, Woods Hole

Thursday, April 5, 1979, 4 p.m.
"The Coastal Zone Management Act--Reconciling Demands on the Nation's Coastal Areas"
Robert W. Knecht, U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Coastal Zone Management

Thursday, April 12, 1979, 4 p.m.
"Long Island Sound Heritage"
The Honorable Abraham Ribicoff, U.S. Senate

LAND TRUST ISSUES

by Jack Gunther,
Land Trust Service Bureau

Planning & Zoning for Open Space

Permanent open spaces are being set aside in many of our Connecticut towns through the planning and zoning process. The two most common practices are the following:

1. Requiring that developers donate open spaces in subdivisions; and
2. Conservation zoning (also called "open space subdivisions") wherein the number of building sites is determined on the conventional zone basis, but where, for example, in a four-acre zone houses are permitted on two-acre lots and in a two-acre zone houses are placed on one-acre lots, with the result that a substantial portion of the total area of the subdivision is preserved as contiguous open space.

If your local Planning and Zoning Commission has not adopted these practices, you are urged to prepare an inventory of the "permanent" open spaces in your town. In taking the inventory, you must appreciate that in the absence of specific legal restrictions, you should not include lands held by churches, private schools, Boy Scouts, and the like, as the lands may be sold to raise needed funds. Likewise, in the absence of appropriate legal restrictions, the open spaces held by your town are vulnerable to development. The lands held by water companies are being evaluated, and lands which are not essential to the adequacy and purity of our water supply are equally vulnerable to development.

A common misconception is to rely on large lot zoning as the principal source of permanent open spaces. Aside from the pressures in favor of smaller lot sizes brought by the growth in population, another threat to existing zoning patterns is the forthcoming commercial feasibility of individual, residential sewage treatment plants. The perfection of these plants could eliminate the need for septic system capability which is a foundation stone in large lot zoning.

Accordingly, you may find that, with few exceptions, the only permanent open

spaces in your town are those held by a conservation organization, such as a local land trust, the Nature Conservancy, the Audubon Society, or a nature center. You may abruptly be made aware of the urgent need for more permanent open space if your town is to maintain an environmental quality for the future. In many of our attractive towns, as in the case of New Canaan, the abundance of open space which is not permanent, and may be developed, provides a sense of false security that is alarming.

The setting aside of permanent open space in the planning and zoning process is of particular importance in the face of the lack of public funds, at the town level, available for the purchase of open space. Also, it is unrealistic to rely on gifts to satisfy a town's entire need for open spaces. Before it is too late, therefore, planning and zoning commissions are encouraged to study and adopt the requirement that developers donate open space in subdivisions, and the counterpart of this requirement, conservation zoning or "open space subdivision." The fact that these environmentally oriented measures have proved effective in so many towns gives them a "working practicality" which is difficult to negate and raises serious questions as to why they have not been made to work in other towns. A report on my state-wide survey appears in the December 1977 issue of this Bulletin.

The troublesome language appearing in the 1947 State Enabling Act authorizing planning commissions to require developers to donate open space in subdivisions for "parks and playgrounds" has been corrected. A number of towns were reluctant to own land falling within the strict definition of "parks and playgrounds" due to the problems of supervision and maintenance and the risk of public liability suits. The language has been amended to read "the commission may require the provision of open spaces, parks and playgrounds," which clearly includes conservation type land -- swamps, wetlands, marshes -- and would not involve any active public recreation (the amendment is more fully discussed on page 8 of the July/August 1978 issue of this Bulletin).

The Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut has upheld the constitutionality of the State Enabling Act on the ground that the burden imposed on the developer "is uniquely attributable to his own activity because the increase in population in the area which will result from that activity is productive of the need for open space." The Court also noted that the value of the lots in the subdivision would be enhanced by the open space. The pending suit in Darien does not involve any challenge to the constitutionality of the Enabling Act.

It appears that some commissions may still be concerned with a traditional prejudice against requiring developers to donate open space as well as against conservation zoning. Years ago, when a town "dump" inevitably was located in a wetland or swamp, commissions could be suspicious of developers and feel that developers would always keep the "good" land and shove the "bad" land on the town. The usual complaint was that the land to be donated, or the land to be set aside in a conservation area, was wet and swampy.

Here is where we need to do a complete about-face and recognize that land least desirable for building purposes may be the land having the greatest ecological significance for preservation. With the increasing scarcity of land, we should make the best use of available land by placing houses and septic systems on the land most suitable for development, and conserving the land with development limitations -- wetlands, swamps, flood plains, steep slopes, and rock out-croppings. When there is a proper concern for the best use of land, the respective interests of the town in conservation and the developer in building can be most compatible.

The great advantage of conservation zoning is that it is the one means of preserving large areas of open space having significant ecological value -- as compared to small, chopped-up areas of open space provided by a conventional subdivision. A total of upwards of forty percent of the total area of a subdivision can be preserved as one substantial, contiguous area of open space. Also, the road area could be reduced, both within the subdivision and in the accessways to the main highways.

As compared to a conventional subdivision, normally the developer would incur greater initial costs in a conservation zone in meeting the burden of proving that his plan is environmentally beneficial. Expert assistance may be required to lay out the plan so that the conservation area will preserve valuable natural features -- wetlands, trees, swamps, streams, steep slopes, unique rock out-croppings and flood plains -- as well as scenic and historic sites. However, the developer would realize cost savings by being able to place the houses and septic systems on the land where the soil conditions are best suited for development and by placing the land with severe development limitations in the conservation area. An example of an incentive granted to developers to apply for a conservation zone is Greenwich where the number of building sites is determined by dividing the total area by the zone requirement, without deducting

fifteen percent open space donation normally required in a conventional subdivision.

The open space donated by developers in subdivisions and the conservation areas set aside in a conservation zone may be deeded to the town, a conservation organization, or an association of property owners within the subdivision. This open space can be effectively protected by appropriate legal restrictions against any possible future development.

Unquestionably when applied to appropriate tracts of land, conservation zoning is beneficial to both the developer and the town. Conservation zoning does not involve the loss of any building sites as may be the case when the developer is required to donate open spaces in a conventional subdivision. The impact of the donation requirement on any given landowner will depend, however, on the nature, size and shape of the land to be subdivided as well as the added value given to the remaining building sites, and the impact can be minimal in many cases. The minimum size of the donated area should be sufficiently large to avoid the possibility of reducing the number of building sites in a subdivision in order to preserve an insignificant area of open space.

It does not appear that increases in the cost of building sites or infringement on the profits of developers have caused any serious disruptions in the towns which require the donation of open space. The short-term profit interests of developers are balanced against the long-term environmental needs of the town. A landowner selling his property for development must appreciate that a prime reason for the current high prices for residential real estate is the environmental quality of the town and that when he contributes to the town's development, additional permanent open spaces are needed to preserve, in some small measure, the environmental quality now enjoyed. Attractive residential communities provide developers with strong markets for homes. It is not only reasonable but in their own best interests that developers profiting from an attractive environment should make a contribution toward the preservation of such environment.

In any town experiencing or facing rapid development, and where a reasonable balance is not being maintained between developed land and permanent open spaces, the planning and zoning commission is open to serious criticism for failing to use all legal means to promote the town's best interests by protecting its natural environment.

For Your Information



By Ellen Frye,
Citizen Participation Coordinator

Help Update Endangered List

The Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey published Rare and Endangered Species of Connecticut and Their Habitats, by Joseph Dowhan and Robert Craig, in 1976. This publication lists rare and endangered species of statewide importance. It also has a unique breakdown of critical habitats and ecoregions in Connecticut. The aim of the book was to inform planners and managers of Connecticut's natural resources (local officials, developers, State employees, etc.) about some of the State's lesser known and rarer organisms and their habitats. This kind of awareness can be factored into the land use decision making processes.

The Geological and Natural History Survey plans to update this list in the future. Comments from the public are an important way to expend the State's information base. Comments and information can be sent to Les Mehrhoff, Senior Biologist, at the Geological and Natural History Survey of the Natural Resources Center, State Office Building, Hartford, CT 06115. The publication can be purchased from Publication Sales at DEP, Rm. 110, State Office Building, Hartford (566-8108).

Wetlands Unit Issues "Update"

In early February, the DEP Inland Wetlands section will issue its first "Inland Wetlands Update," a new biannual report for inland wetlands agencies on wetland matters. The Wetlands Unit developed the Update to foster closer communications with local inland wetlands agencies. The report is designed to apprise agencies of recent inland wetlands issues, technical amendments to the statutes, and wetlands legislation, and provide general discussions on wetlands.

The February update will address such topics as: 1) the merits of sedimentation and erosion controls; 2) types of technical assistance DEP can offer local agencies; 3) DEP's inland wetlands program and responsibilities; 4) 1977 legislative amendments concerning wetlands; and 5) procedural requirements for wetlands agencies including procedures for public hearings, factors for consideration in reaching decisions, and requirements for issuing orders.

RC & D Coordinator Appointed

Moses Taylor has been appointed Resource Conservation and Development Coordinator for the USDA, Soil Conservation Service, with headquarters in Storrs, Connecticut. Mr. Taylor assumed the responsibility as Coordinator for both the Eastern Connecticut and the King's Mark Area in Western Connecticut.



Before transferring to Connecticut, Taylor served as a Soil Conservationist and District Conservationist, for 14 years, in West Virginia. During the past eight years, he has been in charge of the field office in Franklin, West Virginia.

Schooner Appoints Director

Schooner, Inc., the environmental organization devoted to the study and conservation of New Haven Harbor and Long Island Sound, has announced the appointment of Peter Neill as its new Executive Director.

Schooner increases awareness of the Sound's natural resources through marine education programs held aboard the research vessel, "Trade Wind," a fifty-seven-foot Alden schooner. Last year, more than 3,500 high school and college students studied aboard.

Neill has published novels, articles and photographs and served as Associate Editor of Yale's Alumni Magazine and Journal. He is active in environmental organizations.

Legislature Gets DEP Proposals

The Department of Environmental Protection presented a package of fifty-seven legislative proposals to State General Assembly Committees.

Legislative committees are expected to review the proposals during the week of January 15 to determine which measures will be raised. Watch newspapers for public hearings and further progress of these proposals.

Conservation & Preservation Division

A group of eight proposals concern boating and would bring Connecticut Statutes into compliance with federal laws and regulations. Among these proposals are additions or changes in Statutes that would:

- * prohibit the use of sirens and certain flashing lights on vessels other than those of authorized law enforcement agencies
- * make violation of the statute on marine parades, regattas, and races an infraction
- * clarify vessel registration certificate requirements
- * clarify vessel safety inspection and boarding procedures and vessel accident reporting procedures
- * provide a penalty for unauthorized use of a vessel

Six proposals are concerned with commercial fishing. They would:

- * clearly define commercial fishermen, commercial fishing, and commercial fishing gear
- * clarify that licenses and registrations will not be issued to applicants who fail to comply with reporting regulations
- * clarify commercial fishing and personal-use lobster permit reporting requirements
- * clarify authority of DEP commissioner regarding lobster regulations
- * clarify regulations regarding assistants' licenses for commercial lobstermen and commercial finfishing with hook and line, provide for regulation of charter boats, and give the DEP Com-

missioner regulatory authority in keeping with PL 94-265, "Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976"

- * provide the DEP Commissioner with regulatory authority over sport and commercial fishing in the Marine Region

Other legislation DEP has recommended in the Conservation and Preservation area includes:

- * giving the DEP Commissioner the authority to regulate the taking, sale, and transportation of designated plant and animal species
- * revision of crop protection permits to allow those who farm for their livelihood more flexibility in dealing with deer damage and to eliminate abuses in the present permit system
- * giving the DEP Commissioner regulatory authority for deer management and, in effect, providing additional recreational opportunity.
- * extension of liability exemption to woodland owners who allow the public to harvest fuel wood on their lands
- * appropriation of funds to assist rural volunteer fire departments with forest fire equipment and training
- * extension of conservation officers' enforcement authority to certain other illegal activities committed in conjunction with violations of laws or regulations they are presently empowered to enforce
- * provision for sale of surplus disease-free trout eggs to commercial hatcheries

Environmental Quality Division

Twenty-nine proposals are concerned with environmental quality and related issues. Among these are a proposed bill on hazardous materials spill emergencies that would:

- * enact the recommendations of the Governor's task force on "Connecticut Hazardous Materials Spills Environmental Emergency" and the subsequent Executive Order Number 24. The bill was jointly drafted by DEP and the Office of Civil Preparedness and endorsed by the Legislature's Oil Spills

Task Force. It would provide the legislative tools for dealing with hazardous spill emergencies and covers definitions, authority to coordinate responses, liability issues, performance bonds. It proposes a million dollar revolving fund for containment and removal of spills plus an appropriation to allow the Governor to take steps in an emergency.

Three proposals deal with air quality. They recommend:

- * requirement that a fee be charged for air compliance permits
- * exemptions from sales, business, and property tax for high-occupancy commuting vehicles
- * exemptions from sales and property tax for electric vehicles

Five proposals deal with solid waste management. Included are acts which would:

- * more clearly define or re-define terms applying to solid waste management
- * allow DEP to update the solid waste management plan and clarify that municipalities may also submit revisions
- * provide grants that offer incentives for recycling programs
- * allow municipalities to charge fees at transfer stations as well as at disposal areas
- * require issuance of a certificate to operate a solid waste facility. Proposed bill would allow DEP Commissioner to order utilization of alternate facilities before ordering closing of a facility and specifies injunctions may be issued for violations of solid waste statutes, regulations, orders, or permit conditions.
- * expand the range of solid waste activities for which performance bonds can be required.

In the areas of water quality, wetlands, and flood control, proposed legislation would:

- * delete requirement that a violation of water pollution control laws be willful or negligent before a civil action can be taken to recover a forfeiture
- * restrict use of algae and aquatic weed control funding to areas available to the public

- * limit use of State flood and erosion control funds to areas with reasonable public access
- * provide for use of non-structural flood control measures by DEP and local boards
- * require public notice of applications submitted to local wetlands agencies
- * clear up procedures regarding time limits on state applications to conduct regulated inland wetland and watercourse activities
- * define farm ponds
- * give the State more time to comment on local inland wetland agency decisions and allow courts to consider general DEP Statutes (22a-14 - 22a-20) in inland wetland matters
- * clarify the exemptions for farming activities under the Inlands Wetlands Act
- * clarify method of inland wetland map adoption by DEP Commissioner
- * provide authority to DEP Commissioner to promulgate regulations concerning tidal wetlands
- * clarify dredging permit requirements
- * provide for consideration of management of natural coastal resources in decisions regarding permits for structures and placement of fill

The Coastal Area Management Advisory Board created by DEP will be submitting revised CAM enabling legislation this session.

* * *

Other proposals submitted to the General Assembly would:

- * pay Boating Safety Fund interest back into the Boating Fund
- * increase funding for hunter safety instruction
- * establish a fund for printing of State Geological and Natural History survey publications and resale of USGS maps and reports
- * facilitate administration of the 1978 Litter Control and Recycling Act -- making assessments payable to the Tax Commissioner.

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*An aerial inventory of the State's deer population.

*Continuation of efforts to improve wildlife habitat on State lands and distribution of fruit bearing shrubs to sportsmen's clubs for their habitat improvement projects.

*Release of 46,503 pheasants on State lands and in cooperation with sportsmen's clubs as well as provision of pheasants and bobwhite quail for field dog trials.

*Issuance of permits for possession of wildlife, custody of immature wildlife, game breeding, scientific collection, importing of wildlife into the State, and shooting at the State owned range.

*Relocation to West Virginia and Rhode Island of more than 400 nuisance-causing Canada Geese.

*Establishment of a public archery range in cooperation with the North Guilford Archers.

*Continuing operation and maintenance of approximately 190 air pollution monitoring instruments.

*Continuation of program of on-site inspections for compliance with air pollution regulations.

*Production, by the Coastal Area Management Program, of several major studies of coastal resources and coastal management needs as well as an inventory of Long Island Sound's natural resources.

*A framework for further legislative action on a comprehensive Coastal Area Management program signed into law.

1072 take pesticide tests

*Continuing certification and licensing of all commercial pesticide applicators and dealers and applicators using restricted-use pesticides.

*Tests administered to 1072 persons wishing to become pesticide applicators. Regular instructional sessions and a self-instruction program developed for pesticide applicators.

*Periodic inspections of the approximately 2500 installations using diagnostic and therapeutic x-ray equipment.

*Registration of all other sources of ionizing radiation and periodic inspection of approximately 300 such installations.

*Inspection of over 800 public and private waste disposal areas and waste transfer stations.

*Approximately sixty sites for proposed solid waste disposal areas surveyed.

*Assistance provided in preparation and implementation of twenty-year municipal solid waste management plans developed by 106 municipalities.

*Development of environmentally sound solutions to over 100 hazardous/industrial waste disposal problems.

hazardous waste sited

*Review and approval of 266 engineering reports and construction plans for municipal, industrial, and private water pollution control projects.

*Over 1000 inspections of wastewater treatment facilities.

*Issuance of licenses and permits for oil and chemical waste handling (i.e. liquid) and supervision of cleanup of oil and hazardous spills.

*Entry into agreements for payment of \$50 million in 1978 federal grants under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

*Initiation of Phase II development of river basin plans which will coordinate water quality management efforts for Connecticut's surface waters.

*Issuance of permits and enforcement of regulations governing activities in inland and tidal wetlands.

*Continuing efforts in flood control and prevention of beach and shore erosion.

*Completion of the North Creek Conduit Project, a \$2.5 million effort providing flood protection for the City of Bristol.

*Compilation of systematic inventories, by the Natural Resources Center, of basic natural data -- surficial geology, soil surveys, drainage area maps, coastal ecosystem inventories.

DEP: Tallying up the year that was

In a forty-two page fiscal 1978 Report to the Governor, the Department of Environmental Protection included the following activities and achievements for the last fiscal year:

- *Development of a five-year State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), making the State eligible for up to \$7 million for open space acquisition and development of recreational facilities.

- *Administration of grants of nearly \$11.5 million to municipalities for environmental programs.

- *Receipt of grant funds under 34 different federal programs.

- *Acquisition of 659 acres of land for game management, park, and forest land use.

- *Assistance to 66 municipalities in the acquisition of park land and the development of recreational facilities.

- *Stocking of streams with 825,799 catchable trout along with 400,000 kokanee fingerlings, 453,880 trout fingerlings and fry, and 98,771 Atlantic salmon smolts to maintain quality sport fishing for the State's over 400,000 fresh water anglers.

- *Monitoring of the Farmington River's Rainbow Fishway for salmon returning to the Connecticut River system and the transfer of 52 returning adult salmon to the Berkshire National Fish Hatchery for spawning.

- *Licensing of commercial and private lobster fishermen who harvested a total of 820,000 pounds of lobsters.

- *Sale of 10,500 cords of wood under the State's cordwood cutting program.

- *Arranging for harvesting from State lands of about 2.2 million board feet of sawlogs for revenue value of some \$141,000.

1.7 million seedlings sold

- *Sale of 1.7 million tree and shrub seedlings.

- *Continued work on the James L. Goodwin Forest Conservation Center native shrub arboretum.

- *Provision of technical advice and assistance to nearly 1000 private forest owners.

- *Assistance to fire departments in controlling some of last year's 757 reported forest fires.

- *Distribution of 365,000 pieces of fire prevention literature and 100 appearances by Smokey the Bear costumes.

- *Filling of a permanent position of Indian Affairs Coordinator.

- *A total of 3601 arrests and 2175 warnings for violations of laws concerning game and non-game animals and birds, sport fishing, use of State parks, forests, campgrounds, and boat launches, and regulations governing boating and commercial fishing.

- *Certification of over 2000 first-time hunters and the award of 1259 Boating Safety Certificates.

- *Studies of water problems at several swimming areas initiated.

- *Construction of new maintenance building at Hammonasset Beach State Park begun.

239,543 visit Mohawk

- *Largest number of visitors ever (239,543) recorded at Mohawk Mountain Ski Area as well as a marked increase in cross country skiing on State lands.

- *Construction and dedication of a new geodesic dome over the smaller trackway at Dinosaur State Park.

- *Authorization of use of six land areas by the Department of Agriculture for community gardens.

- *Receipt of twenty parcels of surplus land from the Department of Transportation and transfer of three parcels to the Department of Transportation.

- *Inventories of populations of waterfowl, woodcock, quail, beaver, ruffed grouse, osprey, bald eagle, and squirrel.

- *Continuation of wild turkey restoration program.

- *Banding of waterfowl and collection of 560 duck gizzards for testing of lead levels in waterfowl.

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*An aerial inventory of the State's deer population.

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*Issuance of permits and enforcement of regulations governing activities in inland and tidal wetlands.

*Continuing efforts in flood control and prevention of beach and shore erosion.

*Completion of the North Creek Conduit Project, a \$2.5 million effort providing flood protection for the City of Bristol.

*Compilation of systematic inventories, by the Natural Resources Center, of basic natural data -- surficial geology, soil surveys, drainage area maps, coastal ecosystem inventories.

Trailside Botanizing

by G. Winston Carter

This species of clubmoss is one of the most attractive plants of this type found in this area. Its evergreen branches trail along the forest floor and at one time were used widely for Christmas decorations. At the present time it is no longer a common plant because it is too slow-growing to survive the excessive collecting that has occurred in the past.

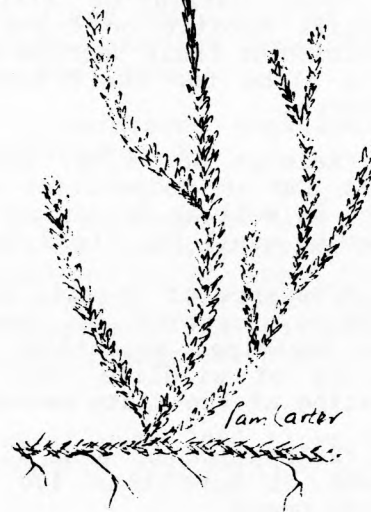
Wolf's Claw Clubmoss has leaves which are very closely arranged on upright, branching stems which gives an appearance that some people believe resembles wolf's claws . . . hence the name of this plant.

It is an indicator of rather poor soil not rich enough for other plants. It may also be found in some open fields or woods in soil that is nearly free of lime.

Clubmosses are actually relatives of ferns and are not related to true mosses. They have an interesting fossil history that goes back to the Paleozoic Era more than three hundred million years ago. They were much larger at this time and were a significant part of the vast forest jungles whose remains have resulted in geological de-

Wolf's Claw
Clubmoss

Lycopodium clavatum



posits from which we have mined our coal for hundreds of years.

The spores of this plant mature in August and September. They are released in clouds when ripe and are often confused with pollen, which is only produced by flowering plants. These spores are sometimes used in toilet powder, coating of pills, flashlight powder, and fireworks.

DEPcitizens' bulletin

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